

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1850.

The Controversy Settled for the Present.

After a struggle of over nine months duration Congress has at length effected a settlement of the slavery question, at least for the time being. Almost every provision of the bills which have passed both Houses, was included in the defunct Omnibus bill, and of that we have already expressed our opinion pretty plainly. So far as the present bills differ from that scheme, the change is decidedly for the better. The limits of Texas are larger, although not so large as she claims, or, as we believe, she is entitled to; and in some respects the territorial governments granted to Utah and New Mexico are more favorable to the South than those proposed by Mr. Clay's bill. But above all, there is one principle recognized throughout the whole which we look upon as of more value than any details, considered merely as details. The principle is that of total non-intervention by Congress. This is the principle of the constitution, of the Democratic party, and of the South, and the only one whose observance can secure peace and harmony to the country. This principle is contained in the following proviso, taken from the first section of the New Mexico Territorial bill, which we think settles the matter. A similar one exists in the Utah bill:

"That when admitted as a State, the said Territory, [New Mexico], or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of admission."

It is true that there has been intervention—most unwarranted and unlawful intervention. But this has been on the part of the Executive. We fervently believe that had not Gen. Taylor's administration intermeddled, in order to induce California to form a State government, the whole question would have been settled by the present session of Congress in less than two months after its meeting. But unfortunately for the country, this step was taken by Gen. Taylor, who, apparently, not satisfied with the mischief he had already been instrumental in producing, immediately after, without precedent, authority, or the shadow of justification, repeated a similar blunder and violation of justice and propriety in New Mexico, and the agitation, instead of being allayed, was increased tenfold, and with just cause. It might have been hoped that, upon the death of the late President, a different line of policy would have been pursued by his successor, but instead of any change having been made from the course pursued by Gen. Taylor, we find the acting President, who had been placed in power by the same party, following in the footsteps of his predecessor, and endorsing the outrageous usurpations of the military power in New Mexico. While the Executive, through Col. Monro, presumes to throw the sword into the balance to decide the right of the sovereign State of Texas to Territory which she claims as unquestionably hers by virtue of the treaty of annexation which brought her into the Union, can any one be surprised at the course which that State is now pursuing? We think not. If she did not resist such aggressions to the last moment, and to the last drop of her blood, she would be recreant alike to her rights and to her duty. But for the sake of peace—for the sake of this glorious Union, whose noble banner we would not see torn by civil dissension, and split into the rag symbols of petty local nationalities, as contemptible as those of South America—we are sincerely willing to hope that the measures which have just passed Congress may be effectual in allaying the present agitation, and averting the disastrous consequences which have impended over our country. The whole matter, so far as the Texas boundary is concerned, now rests with that State. If she assents to it, and we believe that she will, then that portion of the arrangement may be considered as definitely settled. We notice that Texas has, a few days ago, endorsed the course of one of her Senators, Gen. Rusk, who voted for this measure, by re-electing him to the Senate by a vote of 56 to 8.

The fugitive slave bill is now the only remaining measure, and that we have little doubt will pass in a week or two, so that the whole affair will be settled for the present. It would be both folly and nonsense to say that these measures are all that the South had a right to expect, or might have obtained had there been no recalcitrance in her own bosom; but it would be also folly to make a fuss and talk about resistance, and all that sort of thing. So heartily is the country tired of the harassing excitement which has been so long and so constantly kept up, that almost any scheme promising any thing like justice, or even the preservation of honor, will be willingly acquiesced in. Months and months ago, we stated our conviction that something of the character of the present adjustment must be effected sooner or later, and it might just as well have been done six months ago now. As it is we congratulate our numerous readers upon the settlement of this unhappy dispute between the North and the South, if not in the very best way in which it might have been done, at least in the best way in which it could have been done under the circumstances. All eyes are now turned towards Texas, as the Texas boundary bill, and the territorial bill for New Mexico, are mutually dependent, and both await her decision, to give them vitality. We cannot close this article in a more appropriate manner, than by copying the following article from the Washington Union of the 7th instant:

The Conjoint Bill Passed.

The scene shifts again, and we have now the pleasure of stating, on a matter of moment, that we have ever announced. The bill has passed the House, and it is our sincere conviction that by this measure the Union is saved. The Republic will now enjoy tranquility and peace. Fanaticism is disappointed and defeated. The Wilnot Proviso is condemned by both Houses of Congress. Peace is restored to our frontiers on the Rio Grande, and the boundaries of Texas will be adjusted. We congratulate our countrymen on the passage yesterday of Mr. Boyd's amended bill, which at the same time regulates the boundaries of Texas and organizes a territorial government for New Mexico, divested of the Wilnot Proviso. The amended bill will no doubt pass the Senate. The Utah bill will pass the House; the California bill will, in all probability, be adopted; and we trust and believe that the fugitive slave bill, to carry out the solemn guarantees of the constitution, will meet the concurrence of the representatives of the people. We rejoice because the Union is saved, because the country is preserved from discord and restored to peace. We rejoice because this unfortunate controversy, which has alienated brother from brother, and the North from the South, is about to be settled. Our free, federal government will resume its influence over the civilized world, and receive that confidence from all foreign nations to which it is justly entitled; and at home our prosperity will take a new spring. Our country will go on to achieve that high destiny which a gracious Providence seems to have reserved to the United States.

We must leave it to our Reporter to sketch the manner in which the passage of the bill was effected. Yesterday the battle was renewed, and the decision of Thursday evening was reversed. The vote on Mr. Boyd's bill was reconsidered, and, after several preliminary questions, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and, finally, it was read a third time, passed by a majority of 10, and sent back to the Senate. It is no part of our character to triumph over a gallant opposition. We are no strangers to victory, after it has been obtained in well-fought battle; but we have never crowded over a defeated party. They are a part of our countrymen.

No one feels more delighted at the success of a measure which gives peace to our country; but let us bear it with as much moderation as possible.

On Monday last, the following bills received the signature of President Fillmore, and they are now the law of the land, subject, however, in the case of Texas and New Mexico, to the action of Texas, viz:

- 1st. The Texas boundary bill.
- 2d. The Territorial bill for New Mexico.
- 3d. The bill admitting California as a State.
- 4th. The Utah Territorial bill.

It is said that a special messenger has left Washington for Texas, with the Boundary bill, to ask its ratification from the Legislature of that State, which will probably be obtained.

The Official Vote.

The Raleigh Register of the 7th inst., publishes the summing up of the official vote of North Carolina, cast for Governor at the late August election.—The result is as follows:

	1848.	1850.
Manly.....	42,536	Reid.....44,844
Reid.....	41,682	Manly.....42,071

From the above returns, it appears that Mr. Manly runs behind his vote of '48 only 465; and Mr. Reid's vote has been increased 3,102 over his vote of 1848; showing that the State has all along been democratic, if the people could have been induced to turn out. We hope the democratic party will not hereafter suffer the State to be wrested from them. We have the power, and if we again lose the ascendancy in North Carolina, it will be our own fault.—The popular vote cast last August, is the largest ever given in the State—larger by 2,697 than it was in August 1848; and 5,899 larger than it was at the Presidential election of the same year, when Taylor carried the State by 8581 majority. Our strength is now before the world; let us maintain it.

We see from the Chronicle of last Wednesday that the Editor is absent on a visit to Bladen County. We find the following paragraph in his paper of the above date purporting to come from the Editor:

"I see by the Journal of Friday last that I am the subject of a rude and malignant attack in an article emanating from some one who has temporarily occupied the place of the responsible Editor, he being, as appears from a notice in the paper, absent. Should the Editor on his return think proper to sanction the article, in every part and parcel, I shall not fail to give such attention to it as may be required."

The Editor of the Chronicle is aware that the Associate Editor of this paper is always at his post when the Editor is absent; and he must have known that he was here at the time the article which the Chronicle published from the Anti-Slavery Standard, without a word of comment, appeared in the Chronicle. He knows, too, that he is perfectly responsible for anything that appears in the Journal, editorially, when the Editor is absent; and he knows that he is capable of defending himself. We made no "rude" or "malignant attack" on Mr. Brown. We hope we are incapable of such conduct. We made such comments as the case seemed to require, every word of which we now repeat. Mr. Brown shall not skulk out of his infamous conduct to the people of North Carolina, by screening himself under the absence of the Editor of this paper. He knew, when he published the article in question, that that article contained wilful falsehoods; and he knew at the time that, by his publishing it in the manner he did, he was endorsing said falsehoods. Mr. Brown is at perfect liberty to "give such attention to it as may be required." We dislike personalities, and always make it a point to avoid them when it is possible to do so. We made no personal attack on the Editor of the Chronicle last week, nor do we now; but in justice to our own position, we have felt it our duty to say this much in our own defense.

The American reprint of the Westminster Review, for July, has been placed upon our desk, by LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton-street, New York.

MURDER.—Mr. WM. G. OLDFORD, a citizen of Sampson county, in this State, was shot on Thursday night last, 5th instant, on his returning home, within about half a mile of his residence in said county. The contents of a loaded gun entered immediately above the right hip and lodged in the body on the opposite side. Mr. OLDFORD was on his horse at the time he was shot. No clue to the assassin has yet been discovered. A coroner's jury was held over the body of the deceased on Friday last.

Cole Arrested.

We see from the Baltimore papers that one of the men who broke jail in this town some months ago, and who had been confined on a charge of robbing a jewelry store in this place, was arrested in Philadelphia a few days since. The Baltimore Clipper says: "OFFICER THOMAS GORMAN, of this city, having ascertained the retreat of COLE, proceeded to Philadelphia last week and arrested him. On Saturday last he was brought on to Baltimore, and committed by Justice Gray, to await the requisition of the Governor of North Carolina."

From Texas.

The Charleston Courier of the 9th inst., has received a telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 6th. We extract the following:

From Texas.

The Joint Committee reported in favor of raising 3,000 troops, to march immediately to Santa Fe. News had been received at Austin of the passage of Mr. PEACOCK'S Senate bill. The Legislature possesses no authority to dispose of any territory; the subject must be referred to popular suffrage.

Gen. Rusk re-elected Senator by a vote of 56 to 8. It will be seen that Gen. Rusk has been re-elected Senator from Texas for six years from the 4th of March 1851. His re-election would seem to indicate an approval of the course of the Texas members of Congress, relative to the boundary question, for which they all, Senators and Representatives, voted; and that Texas will give her sanction to the bill just passed by Congress, defining her boundary, whether that measure will have to be decided by the Legislature, or by the people.

Late From California—More Gold.

The steamship Empire City arrived at New York on the 5th instant from Chagres. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 1st of August. She also brought 180 passengers, and \$1,150,000 of gold, \$400,000 of which is in the hands of passengers. The steamer Georgia, daily expected, brings another million of gold. The steamer Panama had arrived at Panama with two weeks' later intelligence from San Francisco, and two million three hundred thousand dollars in gold. Some forty of her passengers had died of the cholera, which disease she took on board while at Acapulco. The troubles amongst the miners continue very great. Gold continued to be found in abundance, and the miners are spoken of as doing a good business. Business in San Francisco appeared to be reviving, and the Fall trade is expected to be heavy. Flour is firm, and tendency upwards.—Not much doing in lumber, and arrivals abundant. Everything looks cheering except the lumber market, which appears to be at a stand still.

The Fayetteville North Carolinian says, that the books of subscription to the Fayetteville Bank, were closed on the 1st inst., and that the stock of said Bank has been increased to \$380,000. This is very nearly (says the Carolinian) as much as the combined capital of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, and the Merchants' Bank of Newbern.

—BAYARD TAYLOR, of the New York Tribune, has received the award of \$200 for the Prize Song composed for JENNY LIND.

The Celebration in Fayetteville.

The Carolinian, of the 7th instant, gives quite a glowing account of the Democratic celebration in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 3d, in honor of the late triumph in this State. Speeches were made on the occasion by J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., Hon. J. C. DORRIS, Maj. J. N. GILMORE, Capt. J. A. R. GEE, WARREN WINSLOW, and others. The whole affair passed off in a most happy manner. We regret that we cannot give a full account of this celebration.—The following is an extract:

"This procession, for numbers, and the taste and ingenuity displayed in getting up the transparencies and other displays, was certainly ahead of anything we have seen in Fayetteville. We have no decided opinion in regard to the number of persons present, but we thought it was a large number of persons, and some from adjoining Counties, but he really did not expect to see everybody; but it seemed to him from the view he had of the great number present, that everybody must have been there."

Of course, if everybody was there, so was the President. We were honored and delighted with their smiling countenances on all sides; on foot and in carriages. "Woman's bright eyes, a dazzling host of eyes, Of every hue that love may chance to prize." We took particular cognizance of the transparencies and mottoes, and shall give, for the entertainment of our numerous readers who could not be present, a sketch of all the most prominent and interesting. The first and greatest was a large transparency mounted on wheels and drawn by 4 bays, decorated. This was 12 feet long, 6 feet wide; to first story, 6 feet high; the second, 6 feet high, and surmounted by a pyramid and national flag; making about 17 feet altogether. Each of the eight corners ornamented with cone and streamer. Various devices were painted on this by Mr. R. R. a German democrat of skill and ingenuity. One, an oak wreath with motto of "Victory"—another, the coat of arms of the United States—democratic watch towers—eagle, serpent, and arrows—with other representations of buildings, &c.

GEORGIA.—The last session of the Georgia Legislature authorized the Governor to call an extra session of that body within ten days after the passage of a bill for admitting California as a State into the Union. The Washington Union of Saturday says: "We understand that a respectable agent of Georgia, who is now in Washington, is authorized, as soon as a bill passes for admitting California as a State into the Union, to obtain a certified copy of it, and transmit it forthwith to the Governor of the State. As soon as this is received, Gov. Towns intends to summons a convention of the people, lay the whole matter before them for the purpose of reconsidering it, and then to propose a general convention of the Southern States."

Jenny Lind's Tickets.

The tickets for Jenny Lind's first concert were sold at auction at the Castle Garden, New York, on Saturday last at prices ranging from \$225 downwards. Some were sold at \$200. Several between \$200 and \$150; a great many at \$100, and when the sale closed, they were going off rapidly at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 per ticket. On Monday, they were struck off rapidly at from \$5 to \$8. The competition, and consequent high prices, was, of course, for the choice seats. The price for tickets not disposed of at auction, is fixed at \$5.

Vote on the Texas and New Mexico Bill.

The vote on the passage of the combined bills stood as follows:

YEAS.—Dem's from Northern States	31
" from Southern States	27
Whigs from Northern States	24
" from Southern States	25
NAYS.—Dem's from Northern States	17
" from Southern States	29
Whigs from Northern States	50
" from Southern States	1
Majority for the bill	10

For the Journal.

ONSLow CLERK, Sept. 4th, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—By giving this communication a place in the Journal, you will oblige the writer.

I hold it to be the duty and liberty of every citizen to inquire into the acts of all their public officers. Actuated by those motives I write, and wish to call the attention of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, and the Committee men, to a few facts of law—imperfect as the School law is, it is not adhered to with that strictness which the necessity of the case seems to require. The acts of Assembly establishing and regulating Common Schools, require the Chairman of the Board to give notice by written publication, at the Court-House door of each County, of the amount due each School District in the County, which publication shall be made soon after the money is first received; and also to keep a true and just account of all monies received and expended, and of whom received, for what and to whom paid, and the balance, if any, remaining on hand; and shall put up for public inspection, in some conspicuous place in the Court-House of his County, a copy of the same. Also, in the regulations and forms, printed in connection with the law, is the following: "The Chairman, at each Court, should post up in the Court room a statement of the monies due each District at that time." What do you say, Mr. Chairman of Onslow? Can't he hear from you? This thing ought not so to be. Come, let us put away evil from among Israel, for I have been an observer of events for a few years, and I have never seen the first account exhibited to the public or elsewhere; and I am frequently troubled with the inquiry, by Committee men, "What is due our District?" This is a small matter, but the Chairman might as well let the people know, by complying with the condition of the law.

Onslow ought to have her business conducted right. The School Committees are required annually, on or before the first Monday of October in each and every year, to make a report to the Board of Superintendents, showing the number and names of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their Schools the preceding year, the length of time the same was kept up, the name of the Teacher and amount paid him, &c. And again; no person shall be employed as a Teacher unless he obtain from a majority of the Committee of Examination a certificate of his good moral character, &c. Now, I have good reason to believe all of the above recited laws have been violated in our County. Come, friends, let us come up to the scribe.

OBSERVER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHATHAM.—Our citizens were called to the wharf Tuesday night, by the shrill whistle of this "fairly light steamer," the departure of which from Newbern was noticed a few days since. She has a simple wheel in the stern, propelled by two horizontal engines of forty horse power, and draws twelve inches water, light, and is believed to be the lightest draught boat ever built. We visited her yesterday and found her accommodations for passengers superior to anything on the river: her staid glass sky light threw a beautiful light on everything in the cabin. She does great credit to the enterprising proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., into whose line she takes her place at once. We speak for her a good patronage.

Commercial yesterday.

AN INDIAN LEXICON.—A new edition of a Lexicon of the Dakota language (an Indian tribe near Lake Superior) has just been completed by missionaries to that tribe. It contains upwards of fifteen thousand words. Near thirty years or more of labor has been expended upon it.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.—SENATE.

After private business and reports, the vote ordering the Post Office Appropriation bill to be engrossed, was reconsidered with a view to amend.

On motion of Mr. Yule, the bill was amended in regard to provisions concerning the Bremen line of mail steamers. The steamers are, after 1852, to answer for purposes, at the option of the Secretary of the Navy, and some provisions as to the rate of speed are to be removed. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair stated that the first question in order was the question of printing the report and accompanying resolutions of the select committee to which the subject was referred on the 22d of April last, to investigate whether Mr. Ewing had not re-opened and paid certain accounts, and improperly paid interest on them.

The Speaker, from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson,) who made the report, was entitled to the floor. He called for the reading of the report. It was read, and its reading occupied the third of an hour.

The report censures the conduct of the late Secretary of the Interior in re-opening and allowing claims which in consequence were not equitable; also, strongly condemns the payment of interest and compound interest by the late Secretary on old claims, and particularly the Baron claim, arguing that, on the principle involved, and precedent set by the Secretary in this particular case, it would, if practised upon, take from the Treasury more than \$9,000,000.

The Speaker then announced the special order, and that the question in order first was the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Boyd,) to reconsider the vote by which the House had rejected the bill of the Senate for the settlement of the Texas boundary controversy.

Mr. Boyd said he had no remarks to make. His object was well known in making the motion. He was rejected, and the vote on his amendment, shall be reconsidered. He therefore moved the previous question.

The Speaker, in response to an inquiry by Mr. Allen, stated that the previous question will have effect, but that the motion to reconsider shall prevail or not. If the motion to reconsider prevailed, the question would recur on ordering the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. Inge moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The question was decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 125.

The previous question was then reconsidered on the motion to reconsider, and the main question ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 131, nays 75.

So the motion on the rejection of the bill was reconsidered.

Mr. Grinnell, of Mass., moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Boyd, providing territorial government for New Mexico, was laid on the table, and on that motion, called for the previous question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which question was taken on yeas and nays, and determined in the negative—yeas 96, nays 108.

The question occurred on the motion of Mr. Grinnell, the previous question was reconsidered, and the main question ordered, which was on the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Boyd's amendment. The question was taken on yeas and nays, and carried in the affirmative—yeas 106, nays 90.

Mr. Boyd now obtained the floor, and wished to offer an amendment to the first section of the bill. The Chair ruled that the amendment was not in order, the original bill, pending the question on the amendment.

Several appeals were made to Mr. Boyd to admit amendments. He refused, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Meade gave notice of his intention, if the previous question was not reconsidered, to move to amend the bill.

The question was put, and the previous question was not reconsidered—yeas 88, nays 99.

Mr. Toombs obtained the floor, and moved the following amendment to the amendment of Mr. Boyd, providing "that no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except under the judgment of his superiors under the laws of the land; and that the Constitution of the United States and statutes thereof are not local in their character, and the common law as it existed prior to 1776, shall be the exclusive law of said territory, on the subject of African slavery, until otherwise provided."

Mr. Wentworth obtained the floor, and moved to amend the bill with instructions.

Mr. Featherston moved to amend the instructions by substituting for them to strike out all of the original bill, after the enacting clause, and insert: "That the boundaries of the State of Texas, as defined and established by the act of the Texan Congress of Dec. 19, 1836, for that purpose, are hereby recognized by the government of the United States."

Mr. Featherston demanded the previous question. It was seconded, and the main question ordered.

The Speaker stated, in reply to an inquiry, that the question would be put on the amendment to the instructions, (Mr. Featherston,) then on the motion of Mr. Wentworth, to commit with instructions, and then (the latter motion failing) on the amendment proposed by Mr. Wentworth, and then on the amendment of Mr. Boyd, of Ky., as amended or not, and then on the original bill as amended or not, as the case may be.

After much confusion and innumerable inquiries and points of order.

The question was taken on the instructions of Mr. Featherston, as reported, on a vote of yeas and nays. They were rejected—yeas 71, nays 128.

The question occurred on the motion of Mr. Wentworth to commit with the instructions he had moved, and inserted above.

Mr. Inge called for a division of the question, so as to have a separate vote on the motion to commit and the instructions.

The Chair said the question was not divisible.

Mr. Inge then called for a division of the instructions themselves, so as to have a separate vote on each distinct branch of the instructions of Mr. Wentworth.

The Chair decided that the instructions were not divisible.

Mr. Inge appealed from the decision of the Chair; and the question being put, "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" it was determined on a count, in the affirmative—yeas 87, nays 76.

Mr. P. King demanded the yeas and nays on the question of affirming the decision of the Chair. They were ordered. The question was taken, and the decision of the Chair was affirmed—yeas 101, nays 86.

Mr. Wentworth made an effort to withdraw the latter portion of his instructions, but objection was made.

House standing on the floor while the Clerk is in the process of reading over a vote.

Mr. Howard moved a reconsideration.

The Chair stated the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Howard appealed from the decision of the Chair, but before the question on the appeal was taken.

Mr. McClelland moved that the House adjourn.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.—SENATE.

Mr. Houston gave notice that on Monday next he would make a personal explanation.

The general bounty land bill from the House, granting lands to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, the Indian wars, and officers who served in the Mexican war, was taken up.

Messrs. Walker, Turney and others discussed the general merits of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Yule, "marines" were included.

The bill was postponed till Monday, on motion of Mr. Badger.

Several private bills were considered, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Post-Office Appropriation Bill, which had been returned from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Chair announced as the business first in order, the report of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson,) in regard to the payment out of the Treasury, under the direction of the late Secretary of the Interior, (Mr. Ewing,) claims which had been rejected by former administrations.

Mr. Richardson occupied the remainder of the morning hour in making an exposition of the abuses and illegal action, under the late Secretary of the Interior.

He had not concluded when the morning hour expired.

The Speaker then announced that the first business in order was the Texas boundary bill, which had been rejected, and upon which a motion had been made by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Howard) to reconsider.

The Chair had decided that the motion to reconsider was not in order, the bill having been once before reconsidered; from which decision the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Howard) had appealed. The question, therefore, is on the appeal.

The Chair said that he had examined the precedents, and he was compelled to adhere to his decision yesterday.

Mr. Howard argued that it was not the same proposition which had been reconsidered before. It was essentially changed. He concluded by moving the previous question on the appeal.

Mr. Duer moved to lay the appeal on the table, which question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 77, nays 125.

[If the appeal had been laid on the table it would have been an end to the matter.]

Mr. Howard obtained the floor. He said it was his desire to have the bill amended; but as the friends of the bill preferred it in its present form, he would yield his desire to amend and demand the previous question. The question was taken, and the previous question decided—yeas 103, nays 91.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays on the question, shall the main question be now put? It was carried in the affirmative—yeas 115, nays 91.

The question now being, shall the bill be ordered to be read a third time?

A member demanded the yeas and nays; they were ordered, and the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative—yeas 108, nays 88.

The question occurred on seconding the demand for the previous question. It was seconded, and the main question ordered.

The question now being "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" it was put and decided in the negative—yeas 83, nays 123.

So the decision of the Chair was reversed.

The question now occurred on the motion of Mr. Howard to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected. He demanded the previous question, and there was a second, and the main question was ordered.

The question was then taken on yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider, and it was carried in the affirmative—yeas 122, nays 84.

The question now occurred, "shall the bill be ordered for a third reading?"

[Great manifestations of pleasure, the galleries cheered at the result.]

Mr. Ashe wished the galleries to be cleared, which was ordered, and the ladies and gentlemen.

The House refused.

The question now being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Thompson, of Pa., moved the previous question. It was seconded—yeas 143, nays 53.

Mr. Burt moved to lay the bill on the table. The question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 97, nays 108.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, on yeas and nays, and it resulted in the affirmative—yeas 107, nays 97. The following is the vote: